Thus ended the first election in this district for a Del-

Thus ended the first election in this district for a Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Kanssa.

No pretixt whatever is offered by these people to excuse or justify their conceut. On the contray, they make no recret of their being residents of Missouri, and not restigate to Kanssa. They declare their hearition of doing the same thing over again at every election. Gos. Sprinfellies, a promine as politicism of Missouri, restsing at Weston who commanded the Leavementh division of this grand invoking army, openly declared that if it should become in cessary the whole of Weston Wissouri would be empiticed into Kanssa, in order to make it a slavo

come in cessary the whole of Western Missouri would be emptied into Kansss, in order to make it a place State.

What will be the result of this business, I do not know. I cannot think that Geo. Whitheld will be admitted to a seat in the House. The matter should at least be thoroughly investigated. We have every reason to believe that an extensive scheme is on foot to make Kansas a slave State by violent and illegal means. It has been asserted that Senator Archison of Missouri, was not ignoral of this project; and that a large fund had been raised by subscription in the southern States to carry it through. If this be really so, and I cannot doubt it, it ought to awaken the indignation of the whole country. The Missouri Compromise was not repealed to give a hand full of the worst specioens of the population of Missouri the power to control the dectinies of Kansas, but to establish the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves. If this no not accomplished, what has been gained by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise! Nay, if the repeal has but transferred the governance of Kansas Territory from Congress to Senator Archison, and his band of secret conspirators, what has not been lost thereby to the people of Kansas, as well as the country at large. I stood by the Kmasa Nebraska bill, in an unpretending way, from first to last; because I regarded it as establishing in the Territories a great principle of free Government; but if it cannot be made to accomplish that object, I am for a speedy restoration of the Missouri Compromise; and this is the entiment of every atmishment on Democrat in Kansas who is against the introduction of Slavery. I cance to Kansas under the proferred guaranties of the Kansas Nebraska act, relying on the integrity of that act to have my voice and vote, as one of its clittens felt in the establishment of the local institutions. But I find my just expectations the redeal Government must uphold the laws. The provisions of the Kansas Nebraska act must be maintained in good fait

#### JOSTAH OUINCY ON DOUGHFACES.

From The Portland Advertises To every well-wisher to the cause of freedom in this country, who has watched the progress of the slave power during the present century till the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, and the subsequent crowning act of the present year, the Nebraska and Kansas bill, the public expression of sentiment on the subject, by such a man as the Hon Josiah Quincy, is truly refreating. The following graphic epistic from that gentleman was received come months since, in reply to a letter from an individual of kindred feeling in this city, on the subject of Slavery, and his then recontenses was received come months since, in roply to a letter from an individual of kindred feeling in this city, on the subject of Slavery, and his then recent address at Fancuil Hall. Believing that the publication of right sentiments from such a quarter would strengthen the cause of freedom in what we term the free States, and believing also that what Mr. Quince has written on political subjects in the closet, he would not be utwilling, it occasion should require, to have proclaimed on the house top, and that, though he does not seek publicity, he would not shun it, I hand you his letter for publication.

Significant of the subjects in the closet, he would not should require to the 18th of August, which I fear may have escaped my acknowledgment as I do not find on it my usual indorsement on those which have received from me that attention. I prifer to rick giving you the trouble of a second letter rather than leave my own mind in the uncertainty of having been negligent in a case where every circumstance was of a character to induce punctuality.

I presume that I transmitted to you, at that time, a case of the creation which was the occasion of your

punctuality.

I presume that I transmitted to you, at that time, a copy of the exertion which was the occasion of your correspondence; or I would transmit you another; for I printed enough to satisfy every congenial appearite.

for I pristed enough to satisfy every congenial appetite.

I have no belief that this, or any other exertion of more powerful minds, can be effectual to rouse the free States to a sense of their duty to their country and to the cause of humanity. The slaveholder comminds the purse of the nation and has, what is of greater influence, the distribution of power, and place, and promotion. The needy, the avaricious, the vain, the ambificus, and the amprincipled are always in the public market. The temptation to which Webster, with all like unquestionable intellectual greatness, cost not resist, must be overwhelming to the multi-table of interior minds, who knew little of the past, carf nothing for the future, and regard only the present. The limidity incident to the spirit of commerce in the North is the ally end constitutes the strength of the institutions of the South. Trembling as the slave-bolders do at the idea of disminon, they have had the address to make the North believe they are ready and deshous of it, at the same time that every intelligent

defices to make the North believe they are ready and deshous of it, at the same time that every intelligent owner of a slave knows, in his soul, that the arm of the Union withdrawa will be the signal for the final destruction of "the peculiar institution."

But I am entering upon discussion when I only intended an acknowledgment of your politeness, and to assure you how truly and respectfully I am your obliged servant,

Quincy, Cet. 16, 1554.

Josian Quincy.

#### NEW LAW CONCERNING MARRIAGES.

This goes into effect January 1, 1855. It does away all publishments, which will be a great relief to modest persons intending marriage; and also with the lodging of a certificate of the marriage with the Town Clerk, and paying him for recording the same. Under this law, if a couple wish to be married, they, or one of them, must go to the Registrar, or, in case of his absence or inability, to the Clerk of the town, in which they wish to be married, and give him information in respect to the name, age, birth-place and residence of each of the parties. The Registrar, or Town Clerk, as the case may be, shall then, on payment of twenty-five cents, issue his certificate that the parties therein named have complied with the provisions of this act. Provided, that no such certificate shall be issued, if the persons applying therefor, or either of them, are under the control of parents or guardians, until the Registrar or Town Clerk is certified of the consent of the parents or guardians. The certificate issued by the Registrar or Town Clerk, shall be a license for any Judge, Justice of the Peace, ordained minister, or licensed clergyman, in said town, qualified under the laws of this State, to join persons in marriage, to unite in marriage the parties therein named.

The person who thus unites persons in marriage, must indorse upon said certificats the fact, time and blace of said marriage with his signature to the same

therein named.

The person who thus unites persons in marriage, must inderse upon said certificate the fact, time and place of said marriage, with his signature to the same, and return the certificate, so indorsed, to the Registrar of the town in which it was issued, during the first week of the calendar month next succeeding such marriage, on penalty of ten dollars. If any Judge, Justice of the Peace, Ordained Minister, or regularly licensed Clergyman, joins any person in marriage without having first received the certificate required above, the penalty is one hundred dollars. Neither this act nor any other on our statute book, says anything about any fee for uniting persons in marriage.

We think that this act will be very acceptable to we think that this act will be very acceptable to ministers. It saves them the annoyance of realing publishments on the Sabbath; it saves them the recording fest, it saves them from hability to suits from parents or guardians whose children or wards have been joined in marriage without their certificate consent. The Registrar's or Town Clerk's certificate is their full and sufficient warrant for selemnizing the marriage.

[Norwich (Conn.) Examiner.

# INDIAN BOY RECOVERED.

Many of our readers, no doubt, remember the exciting trial which took place at Oahkosh, in 1832, between two rival claimants to a boy about five years old. A family, by the name of Partridge, had lost a boy some three years previous, and after vainly searching for him for some weeks, it was concluded that he had been stolen by the Indians. Between one and two years thereafter, a boy, answering very zearly in point of age, size and features, to the description of the lost boy Partridge, was found among the Mercomonee Indians. The neighbors persuaded Mr. and Mrs. Partridge, apparently against their own judgment, that this was their lost child. They laid claim to him accordingly. On the other hand, an Indian woman of the Menomonees insisted that he was her son, and all the tribe sustained her assertion. A trial for the possession of the contested child was accordingly held before Commissioner E. L. Buttrick, now of this city, who, after a patient hearing of the case, decided in flavor of the Indian mother. But before the Sheriff succeeded in enforcing this decision, some of the Partridge family made off with the child and carried him out of this State.

The Sentinel commented sharply upon their conduct at the time, and sustained the decision of Commissioner Buttrick. The Indians complained, and with reason, that after submitting to the white man's law, and ebtaining a decision in their favor, the Indian mether should be thus unjustly deprived of her

coly child. Nevertheless, public colution in Wine-bago County and vicinity, so far as could be gathered from the true of the press was railing adverted to the lidian mother's claim. Not long afterward however, the boses of a small child were found in a saw and near where the lost loy of the Partridges had last been reen. The belief then became general that the boy abducted by the Partridges belonged to the Indian woman who had claimed him. Representations on the subject were accordingly made to Dr. Heabschmann Superinteness of Indian Affairs who took up the matter warmly proceeded to trace the missing the matter warely proceeded to trace the missis boy, and finally found him among some contections the Partridge fathing in McHenry County III. D Henbachwann promptly reclaimed him, and returned with him to it is State on Tacaday. He is described as a bright, intelligent boy, now nearly ten years old, with all the characteristic features of the Indian race. He will no doubt be restored without delay to his mother and tribe. [Milwaukee Sentinel, 21st.

se a bright, intelligent hoy, now nearly ten years old, with all the characteristic features of the Indian race. He will no doubt be restored without delay to his mother and tribe. [Milwaukee Sentiac], 21st.

There Children Poisoned by Them Structure, 21st.

There Children Poisoned by Them Structure, 21st.

There Children Poisoned by Them Structure, when the following purticulars of a fiendish attempt on the part of a step-nother to put an end to the existence of her three step-children, which took place last Wednesday, near the little town of Neelville, in Butler County. It appears that a German farmer, named Christopher Guliphor, married for his second wife an Irish girl who had formerly lived in his family as a domestic. In assuming the duties of wife, she took change of three of Mr. G. a children, who were by his first wife, the youngest of whom was a boy three years of age. The new mother gradually began to tynamize over the children and finally to abuse them with all the harrel of a cruel step-mother. The father of the children frequently expostulated with her, but all to no purpose; her harred for the children became worse and worse. On Wednesday 1-st, after tea, the children were all scized with a violent sickness at the stomach. Their schness became so elarming that the father imped on a horse and rode to Neelville, where he described the symptoms to a physician, who, taking a stomach-pump and some medicines, went back with the father to the latter's residence. The wife was not there, and from this circumstance, and the fact that all three of the children were taken sick at once, the father and the physician supected foul play. The children were in excruciating agony, and no one to assist them from the time of their father's departure until his return. The stomach were analyzed, when arsenic was discovered. The twice was to work and the contents of the stomach were analyzed, when arsenic was discovered. The twice was to work and the reporter for of the each of the main building. See the left hone, hear

on the ground, they found the work had been effectually done."

Singular Railroad Accident.—A singular accident occurred at the depot of the W. and R. Railroad Company last night. The evening train came in an usual, and on arriving at the very heavy grade just north of the depot, the brakes were attempted to be applied and the motion reversed, so as to stop the progress of the cars; but some accident occurring to the machinery, it was found impossible to do so, and the train came rushing down the plane, past the depot, and so on to the wharf, where, meeting a piece of timber placed at the edge for the prevention of just such accidents, the locometive and tender bounced over into the river, thereby breaking the connection with the train, and eposing such other obstacles as to arrest its progress. It was most fortunate and providential that the coupling irons connecting the engine with the cars broke, else the entire train, loaded with passengers, would have been, probably, precipitated into the river, causing a fearful less of life. As it was, however, but one person received injury—Mr. Quarles, the Mail Agent, who strang from the car and broke his arm. One man want over with the locomotive into the river, but was saved. The engineer and fireman jumped off before reaching the wharf. [Wilmington [N. C.] Her., 23d.

The Manchester (N. H.) Merror states that Lucien Ayer, of Plaistow, who, three years ago, was convicted of a State Prison effense in Rockingham County, N. H., and cleared out, being free on bail, returned to Plaistow last Sunday, and on Monday was arrested and sent to exeter Jail. He has lately been at the head of a Wild-cat bank in Kansas, which has been effective the care of the country, as an "institution flourishing under the cu"terprise of a distinguished son of New-Hampshire!"

A very large meeting of the citizens of Chicago, assembled, on Tuesday, to protest against the location

A very large meeting of the citizens of Chicago, assembled, on Tuesday, to protest against the location of the Custom-House and Post Office on the site recently estected by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Press doubts whether so large a number of the mest inflential business men of the city were ever before assembled at the same time.

# First Evening Edition.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

	Sales at the Stock I	exch	angeDEC. 26.
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AL 44		1000	A place for each and the first beautiful and the first

#### ECUADOR.

PURCHASE OF THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS GROUP BY TE UNITED STATES. From The Panama Herald, Dec. 9.

We learn, from good authority, that a treaty has been made between the United States and Ecuador, by which the latter cedes her sovereignaly over the Galarapages group to the United States for the sum of three millions of dollars. In making this important announcement, which we have every reason to believe correct, we are unable to give further particulars; but no doubt the matter will be immediately brought before Congress for its sanction, and the Galapages may yet become United States territory before the Sandwich Islands. It is said that rich deposits of guancy of good quality, have been discovered on the islands, which, if true, will prove of great value to the agricultural interests of the States, and justify the expenditure of such a large sum of public money.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA—DELPHIA, and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—United States Mail and Express Lines: Leave New-York, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 F. M. Through in four second Class 92 25 in the 10, 2 75 in 4, and 85 in 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 F. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., at 82, stopping at all way-stations. Through tichets solid for Classingsti (at \$16) and the Wook, and for Baltimere, Washington, Merold, Ac., and through beggage checked to Washington in 6 and 10 A. M., and 6 F. M.

### ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

Several statements, professing to give the provi-sions of the 1-w treaty with America have obtained circulation in Paris. We give them in consideration of the effect her rave has on the Bourse. "The treaty," as cooling to one report. "It to become eventually a treaty of alliance of-fiction and of facility. Peres will be a facility of interpreted as mentioned in the treaty. If by January 2 Ruesia stell not have accepted the four points as interpreted, Ruesia will recal her Embassador from St. Petersturg: and if by March 2 the four points for at least come conditions estisfactory to the western powers based syon the four points shall not have been accepted by Russia, then Austria sill declare war. The interpretation of the four points includes the throwing open of the Back Sea, Russia not to be allowed to have a larger number of vessels therein than France and England. Six ships from each nation is the stipulated number. A European port is to be formed as a counterpoise to Sevastopol, either at Batoum or at Sinope. The liberty of the Databe is to be declared, and as a guarantee for such liberty the town and fortress of Ismael and all the Russian forts near the mouth of the Danube are to be destroyed. The protectorate of the Caristians (subjects to the Sultan in Tarkey) is to be exercised collectively by the five powers. Each power will have the right to protect separately its own subjects of its own religion, but not the subjects of the Saltan. Should Austria be compelled on March 2 to declare war, she will enter with all her forces into Bessarabia, and will send 20,000 men to the Crimea.

We learn from a trustwortly source that the following are the "escential" disposition of the treaty:

"If before the end of 1854 Russia does not make acceptable propositions which will assure a good and does the power.

acceptable propositions which will assure a good and durable peace, the three powers will take measures to obtain that peace.

"The three contracting parties engage themselves

acceptable propositions which will assure a good and durable peace, the three powers will take measures to obtain stat peace.

"The three contracting parties engage themselves not to accept any proposition for peace without having deliberated in common."

This version also agrees with the account given by The Times correspondent in Paris. He writes:

"If I may give credit to the opinion expressed in quarters likely to be informed on these matters—though the secret is as yel well kept—those propositions are, in fact, the four guarantees already demanded of Russia and refused, viz: The liberty of the Back Sea—of the Danube—the annulling of the treaties between Russia and the Porte, and the joint protecterate by the five powers of the non-Mussilman subjects of the Porte. I cannot answer for the correctness of the statement, but it is certain that men experienced in these matters believe that this is all—as all events, all of an important nature."

The Pariccorrespondent of The Morning Chronicle, referring to the assumption of the Ruman party that the treaty is directed merely for the attainment of the four guarantees, says: "Though Russia professes to accept the four guarantees, she puts an interpretation upon them which is inconsistent with the meaning attached to them by the allied powers, and with the object for which they were originally proposed, namely, that or being an effective guarantee in Europe against ary future aggression by Russia on the dominates of the Sultan. In this sense, Russia does not intend, and rever has intended to accept the four guarantees, were made before the signing of the treaty, but that the propositions had so little weight with the Austria has signed will undoubtedly be binding on her. It must not be forcotten, too, that the propositions in the precise terms of the treaty will be well known, and "all discussion as to the real extent of the obligation and the results of the sultant, and the proposition is to the ready and the propositions in terpreted as mentioned in the treaty. If

20,000 men to the Crimea.

The Time's Pars correspondent says:

'I have so correct a mistake made in my letter letter of yesterday respecting the delay seconded by the Vienna treaty of the 2d, to the Emperor of Russia to negotiate on the basis of the propositions presented by the aliles. The delay is not three months, but one month only-namely, to the list January; at the end of which time, if Russia persists, Austria will cooperate with the aliles in the field. I am informed that for several days previous to the signing of the treaty the Russian envoy at Vienna had daily interviews with M. de Buol. It is thence inferred, but I think rather too hastily, that Russia will offer no serious resistance, as Prince Gortchskoff must have regularly informed his Court of what was going on. It is, pathapa, more probable that the frequent interviews alluced to the with the object of dissuading the Austrian Mi ter from the adiance. Very few people wish to turow doubt on the reality of the aipeople wish to know doubt on the reality of the ai-liance, or of the willingness, when the proper mo-ment comes, of Austria to realize the hopes she holds out, or more properly, the piedges she has just given; and this feeling of confidence is more apparent among efficial people, who must know better than anyone the ground they have to go on. But (there ever is a but when Austria is in the question) I am certain of one thing, and that is, that this Govern-ment is awaiting with great anxiety two events—one, ment is awaiting with great anxiety two events—one, the departure from Vienna of the Russian Euvoy, who cannot with any decemey remain in the capital of a Sovereign who has just entered into a treaty against his Imperial Master; and the other, a communication from the Austrian Cabinet to that of Russian Cabinet to the C sia, and requiring that no more reenforcements should be sent by that power to the Crimea."

The Paris correspondent of The Morning Chronicle thus speaks of the treaty:

"In my letter of yesterday I mentioned that the French Government is perfectly satisfied with the treaty of alliance just concluded between Austria, France, and England and that in high quarters here it is considered as a oreal triumph gained by the distance. treaty of alliance just concluded between Austria, France, and England and that in high quarters here it is considered as a great triumph gained by the diplomacy of the western powers. At the palace of the Tuleries on Saturday evening, when the telegraph dispatch announcing the signing of the treaty was received, a large party happened to be assembled, to whem the Emperor read the dispatch, amid the hearty congratulations of his guests. The text of the treaty has not yet been made public, and it is probable that its precise words will not be allowed to transpire till after its ratification on the 15th of the present month. The purport of the document is, however, perfectly well known. It is bona hide a treaty offensive and defensive, it ests forth that if Russia do not comply with the just demands of the western powers, and take steps to conclude a solid peace within a certain specified time on the basis of the four guarantees. Austria will make common cause with England and France in coercing her. The period within which the treaty is to come into operation is variously stated, but in general it is supposed that it will be within three months from the day on which it was signed at Vienna. In the meantime Astria, backed by Germany, is to take steps at St. Fetersburg with the Government, in the hope of bringing the Czar to terms: but in the event of their failing. Austria will at once adopt coercive measure."

With regard to the Austrian feeling toward the

hope of bringing the Car to terms: but in the event of their failing, Austria will at once adopt coercave measures.

With regard to the Austrian feeling toward the Czar, the Paris correspondent of The Globe says:

"The belief here in peace is so strong that the funds will probably maintain the late rise, or hearly so, unless the treaty of alliance with Austria should be such as to raise new doubts of the determination of that power to cooperate corolaily with the western powers. All the letters from Vienna, however, speak of the Emperor of Austria as strongly opposed to the Czar, and resolved to take the first safe opportunity of detaching himself forever from the Russian policy. Many ancedotes are related to prove the existence of this anti-Russian feeling. Among other things, it is said that General Schlick having, in a public company, declared that Austria would never go to war with Russia, the Emperor informed him that he did not wish his generals to discuss politics, and immediately sent him off to the army. Another Austriau general, who had friends in Beessrabia, visited that country so often, that at last the Emperor desired his Minister of War to inform the general that as he had so many friends in Beessrabia it would be better, to save himself the trouble of going backward and forward so often, to take up his residence there altogether, unless he could make up his mind to abandon his Russian friends in favor of his Austrian duties."

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says
"We know that almost simultaneously with this
ew alliance, Austria has come to an understanding
with Prossis, and the King of Pressis has informed
the world that he is augmenting has army in the laterint of mode-actor and peace. Now there are wellsitested runous in Germany, that peace is to be made
upon the nar-ow basis of the old four points, which
are to be made acceptable to Russis by the evaluation of the Crimea. It is particularly lossisted upon
in the quarters where there runees are prevalent, that
the raising of the rule of Sevast poi is to be considere up equivoent for the Russian retreat from the
wals of shistria, so that the Czarmay have the credit
of making a concession for the sake of peace, without walle of Shistria, so that the Czarmay have the credit of making a concession for the sake of peace, wi hout any climation to his military prestige. If there be any fruth in these rumors—and I greatly fear they may not be safely cast each as allocather improbable—it remains to be seen whether the English asjion, and whether the French nation (so far as it has now the power of making its opinion felt,) will treat the American alliance as a complete satisfaction of their deliver.

The Constitutement says:

"Lie constitutement of the cours are some party but, in that of all

"It is not in her own name only, but in that of all Germany, that Austria can now speak to Russia, it is the weight of all the confederation that she may cast into the halance. Never was a ruder blow given to Russia, her influence in Germany is aominiated. There culy remained to Austria oue more step totake before breaking off with Russia, and, to prevent the Emperor Francis Joseph from taking it, Russia determined to make a last and tardy concession. She caused it to be declared at Berlin that she accepted the four guarantees with certain reserves, and at Vienna that she accepted them as they stood. The effort was useless, when Prince Gortschakoff mads the declaration to Count Bud, the bases of a treaty by which Austria promises her cooperation to the western powers were already laid down, and three days after the treaty was signed. The necessity of exern powers were already laid down, and three days after the treaty was signed. The necessity of exchanging the ratifications only prevents the text from being made known; but it may be said that it gives to the powers all the guarantees they desired, either to obtain peace or to carry on the war. Thus is crowned by a decisive act the long series of negotiations which have little by little detached Austria f om Russia. Thus is broken the last ring of the chain exceeded in 1815—thus is inaugurated in Europe an entirely new state of things. The French Government, whose segecity had prepared this great result, and which rendered it easy by its frankness and persevering moderation, gathers the fruit of its good conduct. The young Emperor of Austria and his prudent councillors wao surround him, will gain in prudent councillors who surround him, will gain in return for their firmness the security of their country, the illustration of their name, and the gratitude of Europe, for which they prepare a glorious and lasting page.

The London Globe learn from Vienna an item of news indicating the firmness of the Austrian minister. The Frussian Embassador at Vienna, Count of Arnim, requested M. Buol to make known to the western pewers the additional article to the Austria Pussian itenty, and the acceptance of the four points by Russia, and to press on them to open on these points negotiations for peace in which Austris should take mediating part. Count Buol did not hesitate to comply with the first request, but gave a downright negative to the second; observing, that Austris had received no efficial notification of the acceptance of the four points; and that, accerding to what was stated, the acceptance was accompanied by reterves which would not permit of its being entertained. There appears to be no doubt that Prussia has piedged herself to Russia not to be a party to any demand beyond these four points, and she reserves to herself the right of appreciating the propositions that Russia may make as regards the most important of them. Pussia, therefore, isolates herself from the three powers, but at the same time declares that she will ind no other aid than her mediation to Russie. The general belief in Paris, however, is, that if Austria remains true to her engagements, the Prussiax Government will be compelled, by the force of public opinion in Prussia, to make common cause with the western powers in spate of the reluctance of the Government.

\*\*The Austrian Correspondenz\*\* says that the triple freaty of albance conficus the solidarity of European interests, and announces the union of the will and power of the three great States.

The parties to the treaty presume the adhesion of the German confederation, and the alliance has for its object the refeatablishment of peace upon a firm and lesting basis. The London Globe learn from Vienna an item of

acceded to, and peace restored.

A creditable report prevails that, in virtue of the triple alliance. Austria, with the consent of the two other contracting parties, will endeavor to mediate a peace within a term of three menths. Should the attempt prove unsuccessful, Austria is bound to declare was accelated length.

war against Russia.

France is then pledged to send auxiliary troops into

# THE PROSPECT MORE WARLIKE.

THE PROSPECT MORE WARLIAE.

From The London Team Dec. 8, 1854.

A note, addressed by Count Nesseirode to the Russian Minister at Berlin, about a mouth ago, will be found in another part of our columns, in which the Russian Cabinet signifies its consent to take part in negotiations for peace upon the base of the four points, modified to suit the views of the Court of St.

Petershare. About ten days later, and after the reservations. reints, modified to suit the views of the Courc of St.
Petersburg. About ten days later, and after the result of the battle of Inkermann was known by the
Czar, the Austrian Minister at St. Petersburg was informed that the Russian Government was disposed
to accept the tour points without these mo difications.
In both cases it is evident that the real object of the
Russian Cabinet, in mading these declarations, was
to obtain from Germany "a neutrality supported
"with firmness and perseverance;" but in both cases
the maneuver seems to have failed, for even Prussia
was not restraited from concluding the additional
article to her treaty with Austria, and Austria proceeded, without any further delay, to complete her
treaty with Austria, and Austria proceeded, without
any further delay, to complete her treaty with the
western powers. It is evident, therefore, that the
German States themselves regarded this qualified a
doption of the four articles as an insincere or insufadoption of the four articles as an insincere or insuf-ficient concession, which was intended merely to dis-sum and divide them, without any substantial com-pliance with the just demands of the belligerent

pilance with the just demands of the belligerent powers.

The question, however, is not yet irrevocably de cided; and it is undoubtedly still open to the Emperor of Russia to declare in the course of the present month that he does absolutely, and without equivocation or reserve, accept the four points as they are understood by the three alited powers. There is, of course, no war—unless it be a war waged in a spirit of vindictiveness or of conquest—which may not be terminated at any given moment by the submission of one of the contending parties to terms imposed by the other. It is within the range of possibility, though not of probability, that the Emperor of Russia may conceive the moment of submission to be come, since any further delay must lead to the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Anstria and the western powers, and augment the perils which surround his empire. We may, therefore, reasonably inquire, What is the extent of the terms now demanded by the allied Courts, and what is the probability that the Emperor of Russia will yield to them?

The four conditions contained in the notes of the stof Abusest were necessarily and intentionally ex-

is the probability that the Emperor of Russia will yield to them?

The four conditions contained in the notes of the eth of August were necessarily and intentionally exin language which telt room for great latitude of interpretation, and their precise effect remained to be estiled by further discussion and negatiation. At the present time, however, no such vagueness of expression can be allowed to subsiat, and we have no doubt that the allied Governments have clearly and decidedly stated to each other their whole intentions. Holding, in the first place, that all the former treaties between Russia and the Porte are abrogated by the state of war, their first object must be that no such separate conventions or treaties should be renewed, inarmuch as the stronger power always had the means of interpreting them to the disadvantage of the wask, or State. As long as those treaties were in existence, Russia had an exceptional position toward the Ottoman empire and the Sultan was not included in those general provisions which embrace and protect the family of European States. On this point, then, the ax is laid to the root of the free, for the ascendancy of Russia over Turkey had been obtained by these treaties, the growth of eighty years of encroachment and intrigue. Prince Menchikoff was sent to crown the work by his demands, but he overthrew the whole febric. Together with the treaties between Russia and intricue. Prince Menchikoff was sent to crown the work by his demands, but he overthrew the whole fabric. Together with the treaties between Russia and the Porte, the separate acts and conventions es-tablishing the influence of Russia in the Danubian Principalities must be held to be extinct, and the fu-ture condition of those fertile provinces is open to de-liberation.

Russia declares that she is ready to adopt the principle of a joint guarantee of the civil and religious rights of the Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire, to be given by the five great powers on the faith of the assurance, repeatedly proclaimed by the great western powers in the course of this struggle, that they are resolved to secure the amelioration of the Sultan's Christian subjects. We have always regarded, and we still regard, the improvement of the condition of the Christian populations as one of the grand objects of the interference of the Christian powers in this quarrel, for the only practicable mode of augmenting the resources and of reforming the institutions of the Ottoman Empire, is to make its Christian inhabitants contented instead of disaffected subjects. Lord Clarendon has repeatedly stated, both in Parliament and in his dispatches, the paramount importance this country attaches to that peration. Russia declares that she is ready to adopt the

never here disputed by the Russian Government in principle but it has been destroyed or obstructed in pastice by the occupation of the delta ender the freaty of Adrianorde, by the siling up of the Saina menth, and by the establishment of batteries and quarantine staticts on the right bank of the river. To secure the exercise of this right, therefore, the terms of the third article of the Treaty of Adrianople must be allogether changed; the whole right bank of the stream down to the Sulina mouth, must be restored to Turkey, and effectual measures taken to keep the

stream, down to the Sulina mouth, must be restored to Turkey, and effectual measures taken to keep the passage open.

The fourth proposition, which is in truth the most important and the mest difficult to enforce, was very imperfectly expressed by the Allied Powers when they stated that they demanded a revision of the Convention of the Stroits. "Russia, says Count Nesseirode," would not oppose the completeabolition of that "Convention, provided the Sulian consents:" and by such a process of revision Russia would be the real gainer, for the same law which shuts the rests of Enrope out of the Black Sea in time of peace shuts her up within it. To open the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus is to place the Sultan in his palace at the mercy of every ship of war that passes before his window; and the feets of Russia would find their way to the Meoiteranean quite as easily as our vessels would reach the Euxine. The matter is, however, not so easily settled. The real meaning of this proposition was and is, as M. Drouyn de l'Huye expressed it, the limitation of the power of Russia, in the Black Sea, and subsequent events have shown that the alies contemplate not only entire freedom of access to those waters, but also the destruction of that huge fleet and fortress against which our forces by sea and land are at this time arrayed. If Sevastopel was an object of jealousy and airm to Europe and to Turkey before we knew its extent, its enormous magazines of war and its strength, the resistance it has offered to our attack aisem to Europe and to Turkey before we knew its extent, its enormous magazines of war and its strength, the resistance it bas offered to our attack now renders its reduction an object of tenfold importance. We hold it to be totally impossible to regard the security of the East as established while a Russian fortress and a fleet exist in a position where they can only serve for purposes of aggression. It cannot for a moment be supposed that the allied powers will consent to desist from the vast enterprise in which they are engaged upon any terms short of the surrender and demelition of Sevastopol, for, till that has been accomplished, nothing has been done for the permanent settlement of these momentous quastions; and we must also be in a condition to require that no such armaments and fortifications shall again menace the inland shores of the Turkish dominous. Such we conceive to be the minimum of the condithat no such armaments and fortifications shall again menace the inland shores of the Turkish dominions. Such we conceive to be the minimum of the conditions now required of Russia as preliminaries of peace; and, although they may not include all that may be demanded, a peace on such terms would destroy all the pretensions put forward by Russia, and would afford solid guarantees for the future progress and tranquility of the East. Is it, then, to be anticipated that the Emperor Nicholas will yield to these terms. In soher reason and mere prudence it were well for him if he did so. He can at no time expect more favorable conditions. The number of his antagonists increases, and as yet they have not get forth half their strength. He wages that iatal combat of one against all, in which success is impossible; and, if the alled armites succeed in wresting a province from his grasp, it will be permanently lost to his smpire. The longer the struggle is continued, the deeper and the more certain his less. But, on the other hand, he has still enormous military resources—the flower of his armies not yet been engaged; and, though his pride has been wounded, his power has not been crushed by defeat. He has throughout misjudged the strength and determination of Europe: his resentment against his former allies inflames his passions and centrols his policy; and, when a sovereign of absolute power stance between the two alternatives which are now before him, the course he resolves to take its auxally the boldest and the worst. For these reasons we believe that war on a more extended scale, and not peace, will arise out of the present conjuncture of affairs.

#### WESTERN MEXICO.

RE-OPENING OF THE WAR.

RE-OPENING OF THE WAR.

Avapulco Correspondence of Panams Heraid

Acapulco, Mexico, Friday, Dec. 8, 1854.

Since I wrote you last, things have assumed a warlike aspect. The Government troops have advanced
on Providencia, Alvarez's hacienda and headquarters, he having previously reduced the same to ashes,
and taken to his strongholds is the mountains. They
outsher 3,000 men, and are advancing on this place.
We may, therefore, expect the ball to open in a few
days, as Providencis is only fifty miles from here.
Another division of the Government troops, numbering 7,000 are advancing by the coast roas. The Alvarez force in this place at present number 1,000 and
are daily increasing. They are well arme I and stroops
ly fortified with an suxiliary battery, planted on the
summit of a commanding mountain, which is also sum mit of a commanding mountain, which is also covered by the guns of the castle. The force of the Liberal party, in all, in this State, amounts to about 5,000 men; and as both parties, this time, appear de-termined on a decisive battle, I will notify you of the

result.

The latest news we have from the City of Mexico is that Santa Anna is about calling Gen. Los Vegas (he who was captured by Col. May at Palo Alto) to the Presidency, protein, as also some changes being made in the cabinet. Santa Anna is making preparations to

in the cabinet. Santa Anna is making preparations to go go to Jalapa.

Aride from the blockading squadron from the Gulf of Mexice, several sait vessels are now bound from Guayamas, and may be looked for shortly.

The U.S. steam-frigate Susquehanna arrived on the 5th inst., to coal and water. Her commander, Capt.

F. Buchanan, officers and crew, are all well, and heard here after a four years cruise.

bound home, after a four years' cruise.

The steamer Golden Age, which arrived on the 9th inst., brought Col. Ignacio Comenfort, the hero of the Revolution of the South, and he who with 500 men resisted the Santa Anna force of 5,000 when in front of the castle, last April. He brings a large supply of ammunitions of war and money, which has had a tendency to run the revolutionary stock up to per.

The French 60 gun frigate La Forte may be hourly looked for in this port, she being on a cruise, and the U.S. steam-frigate Mississippi will arrive in about 10 days.

THE Foc.-The fog on the rivers and on Long Island Sound was very thick this morning. The Eastern boats Empire State and Plymouth Rock, did

not arrive at their wharves until 9 30 A. M. There were no accidents or collisions, that we have

Small quantities of drift ice have appeared in the

# FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

HARRISHURG, Pa , Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854. At an early hour, this morning, a man was found lying upon the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance above the rolling-mill of Messrs. Bai ley & Brother, near this place, with his leg horribly mangled, and his body otherwise shockingly mu-tilated. It appears the man was employed by a farmer, near Harrisburg, to thresh grain, and left the farm-house, in the evening, to proceed to town, evidently under the influence of liquor, as the impression of his hands, and other marks on the snow (a conof his hands, and other marks on the snow (a considerable distance from the spot where he was killed) were sufficient proof of his falling while under the cursed influence of rum. The man's name was McNeal. When found, he was frozen "as stiff as a "stick." He was, evidently, killed by the S.P.M. train from Pittsburgh, and could not, possibly, have frozen to death, as the wounds upon his person bled profusely. Our humane and efficient Ceroner, J. Chandler, Esq., held an inquest, this morning; but I have not learned the verdict of the Jury.

Charles Fenno Hoffman, the author, is still an inmate of the Pennsylvania State Hospital—his case remaining in state quo. Dr. De Witt, the greatlemanly sesistant of Dr. Curwen, informed a friend of the writer of this that Hoffman called frequently for a volume of his own authorship, the title of which I have forgotten. It is a book giving graphic sketches of scenes and incidents of the Far West, among which is contained the thrilling story of the "Ghost" "Riders." The work cannot be had in this pisce, and I sm extremely sorry that the only copy fover possessed was carried off by a graceless "book-bor" rower.

Our markets are well stocked, but prices high for this latitude. Prime quality Beef sells as \$6.50 to \$7.50 per hundred! Butter, 25 to 31 cents per pound; Turkeys, 75 cents to \$1.50 apiece; Geese, 30 to 75 cents; Chickens, 37 to 40 cents per pair; smaller game in proportion.

The weather is severe, les merchants are resping a rich harvest of fine, class Sasquehanna ice, from eight inches to a foot in thickness.

Efforts are being made to assist the poor in our visiderable distance from the spot where he was killed)

cinity. They are numerous here, and the press is very backward in a vocating the cause of suffering homanity. Thank Heaven, Fuz Traisurs is doing its duty, and filling its mission of Truta, Sympathy and Lore toward the unfortunate of the Empire City. There is a vast deal of suffering in our community, resulting directly from the use of rum. Circumstances have occurred lately (and are daily occurring) in our moral and ordering borough, that call heally for the passage and experience of a Maine Lex. Many useful and pramising young men could yet be recused from the laws of the monster latemorrance. Justice commands a prohibitory law, and outraged society will no longer turn a deaf ear to walling children, and the heart-broken wife of the drunkard. It is really astonishing that, in this enlightened age saids so many larger measurements of insbrukton, sin and shame in our mi sty that people can be found in our community leading their aid in the neferious schemes affort to check the praise-worthy and humane efforts of the Prohibition army, which is boldly battling for the cause of justice and humanity. Evectually (probably in another year, the Prohibition army will gain a glorious victory. God speed the noble crusalers!

Respectfully, SUSQ JEHANNA.

# Second Thening Edition.



TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

MONDAY, Dec. 26-2 P. M.
Ashes-Pots are quiet at \$6 50 \$6 621, and Pearls

firm at \$7 25@\$7 37]. COTTON—This staple is firm but quiet. FLOUR AND MEAL-The demand for Western and

State Flour is fair in part for export, with an advance of 12 jc. on the latter. The low grades are in fair demand for the East and City trade, with an advance of

© \$9 50 for common to good State; \$9 18 3 \$9 62] for common to good Ohio and mixed to fair Michigan and Indiana. Canadian Flour is firm and in fair request; sales 700 bbls. at \$9 in bond, and \$10 2 \$10 50, duty paid. Southern Flour is firmer for the low grades; sales 1,000 bbls. at \$8 87 289 75 for mixed to good brands Baltimore, Alexandria, &c. Rye Flour is in fair demand at \$6 75@7 75 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal is inactive at 84 25 2 \$4 311 for Jersey. GRAIN-Prices of Wheat are nominal, with but lit

tle doing; the high prices asked check transactions; we hear of no sales. Rye is dull and heavy; sales of 600 bushels River at \$1 40, affoat. Barley is inactive and heavy at \$1 30 2 \$1 37 |. Oats are in steady demand at 55 261c. for State and Western, and 50 2 53c for Jersey. Corn is much unsettled and lower, with a less ac-

tive demand for export, and little doing for the East; sales 26,000 bush, at 961@97c. for Southern mixed, 97 299c. for do. white and yellow, and 97 298c. for Western mixed, in store.

Whisky is in fair demand; sales 100 bbls. at 38.

39c. for Western, and 394c. for Prison. Drudge Provisions-The market is steady but quiet for

Pork at \$12 62 9 \$12 75 for Mess and \$12 12 9 \$12 25 for Prime: Clear, \$14 2 \$14 12. Beef is firm at the late advance, with a limited demand; sales of Country Mess at \$9 2 \$11 25; Vermont Mess. \$13 50; Repacked Chicago, \$15@\$15 25. Lard is steady. But-

CRUSHED BY MACHINERY.—John Cunningham, a laborer engaged in the marble polishing factory corner of Green wich and Franklin-sts, this forenoon was accidentally caught in the machinery and crushed in a shocking manner, causing almost instant death. An inquest will be held on the body this afternoon.

#### BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNA

FIRE AT FORTLAND—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1854.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in Markotequare, destroying the stores occupied by James E.
Robinson, dealer in seeds, and S. C. Gilson, apothe-

Cony.
Yesterday aftervoon a train on the York and Cumberland broke through the bridge about half a mile from the depot in this city. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED MISSIONARY. Bosrov, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1854.

Private letters by the America announce the death of the Rev. Josiah Goddard, at Mingpo, China. He was an eminent Missionary, sent out by the American Baptist Missionary Union.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1854.
The resignation of Lieut. Col. Rufus L. Backer, of the Ordinance Department, U. S. Army, has been accepted by the President. The resignation is to take effect from the 31st December.
Negotiations are in progress for Carusi's Saloon on the evenings of the 10th, 12th, and 15th inst., for concerts by the Gris' and Mario opera troupe.

THE WEATHER.

OGDESSELEGH, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1854.

The weather has moderated here considerably, and the snow is fast disappearing.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1854.
Stocks are firm and teacing upward. The salesthis morning comprised Reading R. R. at 35; Morris Cenal, 11; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41; Pennsylvania State Fives, 81.
The rates for Money are unchanged.
The stock of Flour in this market amounts to 19,000 barrels, against 92,5000 at the same time last year; and the stock of Wheat is 42,000 bushels, against 110,000 last year.

Markets...Reported by Telegraph.

Mosilis, Dec. 22.—The sales of Cotton during the past
week have amounted to 8 000 bales. The market is steady at
72c. for Midding. Cotton Fasionits to Liverpool are firm
at 4d.
New Orleans, Dec. 25.—Our market for Cotton has undergene no change to-day. The business foots up \$200 bales.
STERLING EXCHANGE is quoted at 74 \$\psi\$ cent. premium.

# MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORK ..... DESCRIBER 25 Cleared.

Ship—Ciffon, Ingersell, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson Brig—Augusta Stone, Savannah, Sturges, Cleanan & Ga. Schooner—Ann, Penuell, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.

Cleared this Forenoon-Steamahlps-Delaware, Sandford, Philadelphia, Sandford & ne; Cahawba, Shafelt, New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron Line; Cahawba, Shafelt, New-Orleans, Bristol, G. Gebebraud; Mar-Brigs-Shapherd, (Br.) Percy, Bristol, G. Gebebraud; Mar-a'laka, Thompson, Matanzas, Bulet Co.